

NEW YORK HERALD.

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PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.
TERMS: In advance, \$1 per week; \$5 per month; \$15 per quarter; \$50 per annum. Single copies, 10 cents. Foreign postage, 10 cents per annum. Advertisements, 10 cents per line per week. The Herald is published every day, except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published at No. 10, Nassau street, New York.

VOLUME XXXI. No. 110.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway-Less Me Five. Phillips-Less Me Five. Phillips-Less Me Five.

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males and cattle), sheep, manure, machinery for agricultural purposes, printed manuscripts, books and papers, and specimens illustrative of natural history, with seeds, roots, &c. of flowering plants. Our accounts from Kansas are quite exciting, if true. One thousand men had responded to the call of the United States Marshal, and had encamped near Lawrence and LeCompton, for the avowed purpose of enforcing the territorial laws. In Lawrence fifteen hundred men, armed to the teeth, were prepared to resist all attempts at arrest. Gov. Shannon had sent a posse to Missouri to arrest Robinson. Reeder had fled, but the officers were in hot pursuit of him. Mr. Brown, editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, had been arrested while attempting to escape. Sheriff Jones was expected soon to be about. His successor—Judge Fane, of Georgia—had been shot at twice while in the discharge of his duties.

A despatch from Washington states that our government has taken efficient measures to prevent the traffic in coolies. Americans in China are warned to desist, as by continuing the trade forfeit the protection of their government and incur heavy penalties.

In the United States Senate yesterday messages were received from the President vetoing the bills for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi and the flats of the St. Clair rivers. Mr. Cass announced his intention of speaking upon the Cramp ton imbrigo at an early day. Mr. Sumner commenced an elaborate address on the Kansas question, and had not concluded at the adjournment. In the House Mr. Wheeler's resolution authorizing the dispatch of a national vessel with whatever contributions may be made for the relief of the Cape Verde sufferers was adopted. A bill making an appropriation for the survey of Harlem river was presented, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. Neither the Mayor nor the Recorder being present, Mr. Clancy submitted the question that the Board could not legally transact business in their absence. The Chair decided that the Board was properly constituted, and on an appeal being taken this decision was sustained by a vote of twelve to four. The Assessors' and some other bills were referred to the appropriate committees.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening a proposition was made to re-letter and number the streets, but it was rejected as an effort to provide flat jobs for the friends of the Street Commissioner. The Central Park matter was again called up, and the report of the Councilmen making the Mayor and Street Commissioner a Board of Commissioners for the laying out and management of the Park, and the employment of all persons necessary for its completion, was adopted, after some opposition from a few members, who designated it as a rat. ally job, a swindle, &c. &c. The Mayor sent in a communication, nominating A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank, to the office of City Chamberlain, in the room of the late Robert Kelly; but this was laid on the table.

The Board of Councilmen last evening passed a resolution tendering the hospitalities of the city to Mr. Fillmore on his return from abroad, and appropriating \$1,000 to defray the expense.

The Legislative committee on the inspection of tenement houses in New York and Brooklyn will meet at the office of the City Inspector, No. 6 Centre street, on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Full reports of yesterday's proceedings of the Old and New School Presbyterian General Assemblies are given in today's paper. In the first named, majority and minority reports from the committee on the slavery question were presented and read. They are interesting documents.

There was rather more buoyancy in the cotton market yesterday, with sales of from 2,000 to 2,500 bales, a good part of which was in transit. Midling uplands closed at about 10c. Flour was dull for common grades, and firm for medium and upper qualities, with more activity in the market. Wheat was in more animated request, with sales of about 30,000 bushels, at prices given in another column. Corn was in fair request, and closed at about last week's prices. Pork was inactive, with sales of meat at \$10, and in retail lots at \$19.25. Sugars were in fair request, and sales of all kinds footed up about 700 hhds., at prices stated in another place. Coffee was quiet, owing to the public sale to come off to day. Freight was offering to a fair extent, and about 50,000 bushels grain and 3,000 barrels flour were engaged for Liverpool, at prices given elsewhere.

The Cincinnati Convention—Classification of the Delegates—Estimates of the Jugglers.

From a careful examination of the best accessible authorities, we have made up for the information of our readers the following classification of the delegates to the Cincinnati Democratic National Convention. It will be recollected that at the last Convention at Baltimore, in 1852, it was decreed that each State at the next Convention should be entitled to a number of delegates equal to twice the number of its votes in the Electoral College, and no more; but of course the delegates, whether twice or ten times the number of the electors, will only cast the electoral vote of the State; and in cases where there may be but one delegate from some distant State, we presume that he will be considered as good as fifty, according to the precedents of Gen. Rucker, from Tennessee, and Gen. Commander, from South Carolina.

CLASSIFICATION.

Southern vote.....	120
Northern vote.....	176
Northern majority.....	56
SOUTHERN STATES.	
Alabama.....	4
Arkansas.....	4
Delaware.....	3
Florida.....	3
Georgia.....	10
Kentucky.....	12
Louisiana.....	6
Maryland.....	8
Mississippi.....	7
Minnesota.....	10
North Carolina.....	10
South Carolina.....	8
Tennessee.....	12
Virginia.....	6
Texas.....	4
Totals.....	99
NORTHERN STATES.	
Connecticut.....	6
California.....	4
Illinois.....	11
Indiana.....	12
Iowa.....	4
Maine.....	1
Massachusetts.....	12
Michigan.....	6
New Hampshire.....	5
New Jersey.....	7
New York.....	4
Ohio.....	13
Pennsylvania.....	27
Rhode Island.....	4
Vermont.....	1
Wisconsin.....	3
Totals.....	122
Two sets of delegates—admission doubtful. Vote of the two States, 44.	

RECAPITULATION.

Southern vote.....	120
Northern vote.....	176
Totals.....	296
Pierce, Douglas, &c., combined.....	161
Buchanan vote.....	91
Combined majority.....	70

These estimates are based upon a rigid division between Buchanan, Pierce and Douglas, and upon the presumption that both sets of delegates from New York and Missouri will be rejected. What else can be expected in reference to New York but the rejection of the hard on account of their Know Nothingism and hostility to Mr. Pierce's administration, and the expulsion of the softs because of their

free soil affiliations! The same rule reversed applies exactly to the softs and hard of Missouri. But in order to give the best possible showing for Buchanan, let us assume that both sets (as in 1848) from New York are admitted, and the same with Missouri. Let us further assume that the vote of New York will be given for Buchanan, which would increase his strength to 126 votes, and that the vote of Missouri will be thrown for Pierce, swelling his vote to 116, there will still remain, combining the vote of Pierce, Douglas and the scattering, a majority of forty against Buchanan.

Now for the estimates of the jugglers. Pierce's strength in the Convention is not bona fide, but fictitious and movable; but though not adapted for his nomination, it may be used by him to defeat his adversaries, especially Buchanan. The strength of Douglas is in the Northwest; but he may perhaps pick up handsomely in the East and South by first strangling Buchanan, and secondly by choking off Pierce. Thus we see that with both Pierce and Douglas the first object is the bowstring to Buchanan. Pierce forms the horizontal line, Douglas the perpendicular, and Hunter the hypotenuse to the triangle, thus closing up a perfect mathematical figure. Next come in the little side issues and contingent calculations. For instance, the Pierce or Douglas men whisper to Howell Cobb, "Go for us, and Georgia will be very apt to get the Vice Presidency;" and they may work upon old Virginia or Tennessee by the same tempting bait of a prospect, by a little playing off and on, of the Presidential nomination itself. In this connection, Messrs. Hunter and Mason, of Virginia, would doubtless consent to the execution of "Old Buck" without remorse; and perhaps even Aaron V. Brown and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, to say nothing of General Pillow, would submit to the repudiation of "Pennsylvania's favorite son" without shedding a tear.

In the outset the opposition to Buchanan have a decided majority in the Convention, allowing for all possible mistakes in our estimates. A majority adopt the rules. It is the interest of this majority and its various parts first to get Buchanan out of the way. They will do this, we apprehend, after the old fashion—first, by the adoption of the two-thirds rule; and secondly, by a prolonged bombardment against Buchanan, which will ultimately result in bringing over some of his fishy supporters, at a high price, to some new and marvellously proper man. The two-thirds rule has never been used by these democratic conventions to elevate anybody—but always as a bludgeon with which to knock some troublesome fellow in the head. In 1852 it was adopted, not for the purpose of securing the re-nomination of Jackson, but to kill off Calhoun as Vice President; in 1856 it was adopted as the only expedient for getting Col. Dick Johnson and his wife and family out of the house, but failed; in 1840, in order to make sure work of Col. Johnson, the cunning democracy declined making any nomination for Vice President; but here the people would have saved them any trouble on account of Col. Johnson, as was illustrated in the whirlwind election of Old Tippecanoe and Tyler too.

In 1844, the Van Burenites, after working this two-thirds rule for twelve years, concluded to dispense with it; but at the Baltimore Convention of that year the enemies of "the Little Magician" applied his guillotine to the inventor, and took off his head. In 1848 it was adopted again to keep up appearances; and yet the result in the election was that the Van Burenites straightened out the two-third nominee stiff and cold, with about one-fourth of the popular vote of New York.

In 1852, all the old hold-over White House aspirants, and all the new ones, rallied upon the two-thirds rule. Each as the best possible method for killing off his rivals and clearing the way for himself; and all of them were sent adrift. It was not until thirty-five ballots had been cast, and one man had positively refused the nomination, that the real man for the crisis was discovered to be nobody else than Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire. Daniel S. Dickinson made Franklin Pierce President in that refusal of the democratic nomination; and now, if a Dickinson delegate gets into the Cincinnati Convention it will be because he will have dodged the vigilance of Mr. Pierce against all such heretics and outlaws.

So much for the two-third rule. It will be applied again. When we consider that with a handsome majority in his support at the Convention of '44, Van Buren was subjected to the two-third rule by a majority voting against him for its adoption, what else can be anticipated in 1856 but the same rule against Buchanan, with a decided majority combined against him, in addition to all the plunder of the administration? Finally, when we look at the disgraceful trickery of the jugglers at Baltimore in 1852, at the labors of the mountain and at the snibbing of the mouse of which it was delivered, what else can we expect at Cincinnati but the rejection of Buchanan and all other candidates standing in the way of each other, and the proclamation of another discovery of another great man in some obscure and inoffensive backwoods county court lawyer? Our prediction then, is, that the enemies of Buchanan will first combine to destroy him; that having done that work, they will next, piece-meal, destroy themselves; and that, finally, for the sake of the "public plunder," they will unite upon some unoffending outsider whom they all most heartily despise.

A NET FOR THE KNOW NOTHING.—We have before us a list of the members and officers of the last Assembly of this State, with their places of birth, &c. There are 149 in all; a large portion of whom it will be remembered were elected as Know Nothings. Their constituents will be amazed to learn that the only man out of the whole party who was of American parentage was Francis B. Spinola, whose father was an Irishman, and mother an American. Not one of the others was sprung from natives, either on the father's or mother's side. The fathers of the 149 were as follows:—

Englishmen.....	80
German.....	10
French.....	14
Holland.....	14
Scotsman.....	12
Swiss.....	12
Switzerland.....	1
Italy.....	1

But what shall we say as to Poland, utterly forgotten at this memorable juncture? Even Lord Castlereagh, at the Congress of Vienna, declared it was the wish of England to see some independent Power, whether more or less, established in Poland. But now it is too late. There is no hope for Poland, as there is none for Hungary. The treaty of Paris has therefore established but little. There are loopholes enough in it to drive armies through. The Black Sea is neutralized, but it

The Treaty—Russia Before and Since—Her Limits.

In order to comprehend the results of the treaty of Paris, and to show what has been effected by the war, we must look back at the steps taken by Russia within the last fifty or sixty years to aggrandize herself at the expense of her neighbors. In 1800, Sweden was still a distinguished Power, and with the memories of her Vasa and her Charles, kept all her enemies at bay. The frontier line of Russia on the north was then about fifty miles in advance of the White Sea, including Olonetz, a territory lying between Petersburg and Archangel, and approaching within twenty miles of the Lake of Ladoga, which empties into the Gulf of Finland by means of the Neva. It was in that day that Sweden had command of two-thirds of the gulf, and possession of the ports of Abo and Sveaborg, the latter being her great naval depot, and lately become so celebrated. In 1808, when Russia was acting upon the principle of an armed neutrality, and was in fact at that attitude assisting Napoleon, she declared war against Sweden for not excluding the English from her ports in the Baltic. This pretext was followed by the invasion and conquest of Finland. Gustavus the Fourth, then on the throne, an eccentric Prince, instead of defending his own territories, would hear of nothing but invading Norway; and when the celebrated Sir John Moore arrived with 12,000 men at Gottenburg to assist him, he was treated so badly, and was in so much personal danger from the King, who had ordered his arrest, that he had to escape to the fleet in disguise. He took his army back without having landed a man. In addition to this, the King actually disbanded four thousand of his own guards, on the plea that they were not sufficiently zealous against the Russians. The end of this was his deposition from the throne; the Duke of Sudermania became King, as Charles the Thirteenth, peace was made with Russia, and the English were prohibited from entering the Swedish ports. This arrangement favored the views of Russia, and Finland became hers. Her policy of gaining new outlets to the Northern Ocean was successful, and Sweden sank into a second rate Power, stripped of her best ports and her most valuable territory.

In 1817 Russia had pushed her northern limits much farther. They reached the river Torne, on the Gulf of Bothnia, and she now also possessed the Isles of Aland, ceded in 1809.

In this way Sweden, no longer independent, lived at the mercy of Russia. What has she gained by the treaty of peace? One thing is certain—a once powerful Protestant nation has been abandoned by England, and one of the greatest political, religious and physical barriers against the progress of Russia westward, has been left in its ruins, to moulder away and be absorbed at no distant period by that empire. At the beginning of the war we were distinctly told by the British press that Finland was to be restored to Sweden. The prediction has utterly and miserably failed.

What else was promised the world, or what else was to be demanded as a preliminary to a peace with the Czar?

The restoration of Bessarabia to the Porte, by which the Russian power on the Dniester might be held in check. This territory lies between the northern mouth of the Danube and the Dniester, and is bounded west by Moldavia. By the treaty of Bucharest in 1812, Russia gained Bessarabia, and extended her frontier from the Dniester to the Pruth, descending with it to its confluence with the Danube, and also the fortress of Choczin, Bender, (where Charles the Twelfth took refuge among the Turks,) Kilia and Ismail, stormed and pillaged by Suwarow. By this treaty Russia agreed to surrender several fortified places on the Black Sea to the Sultan, but never did so. On the contrary, she secured this territory by the treaty of Adrianople.

By article 20 the Bessarabian frontier is rectified, but only in part—a large slice being still left the Russians—and Russia, as one of the contracting Powers, retains a full participation in the commerce of the Danube, its mouths and its tributaries. The rectification does not in the least prevent the Czar from at any time connecting himself with Austria and Prussia by his frontier bounding on those countries, reaching downwards to the Pruth. So, too, it was proclaimed that the frontiers of Russia and Persia were to be contracted to the limits of 1800. Then Russia ran her line along the river Cuban, or Kouban, commencing at the narrow strait separating the Crimea from the Asiatic continent, and uniting the Sea of Azoff with the Black Sea. Then it continued along that river to its source, passing in front of Georgia, then to the north of the mountains of the Caucasus, and following the river Terek to the sea. Since then Russia has claimed the whole country between the Black and Caspian Seas, outflanked the Caucasians, controls the Caspian, and has mastered some of the finest provinces of Persia.

The treaty of Ghoolistan, in 1813, gave to Russia Georgia, Immeritia, Mingrelia, Derbend, Badkoo, Daghestan, and other important provinces and localities. It also prohibited the employment of Persian war ships on the Caspian. What was not gained by this treaty has been attempted by force, and for years past the resistance of the Circassian chief, Schamyl, has been marked by prodigies of valor. By these operations Russia was gaining ground towards British India; and, indeed, since 1772, has come 1,000 miles nearer Calcutta than before. She was, also, in fact, taking Constantinople in the rear, from which she was distant only 500 miles, and the attack on Sinope was but an extension of her aggressions, and if unchecked, would have placed Constantinople between two lines of attack. By article 30, Russia and Turkey retain their possessions in Asia as they were before the present war, and their frontiers are to be marked out. But the "uti possidetis" is yet to be determined. Russia will claim that before the war she had such and such possessions, just as Lord Clarendon now talks about Central America, and the advantages already gained by her will not be given up. England has put in no plea for Persia, none for the provinces of the Caucasus, and so far, has gained nothing by the peace.

But what shall we say as to Poland, utterly forgotten at this memorable juncture? Even Lord Castlereagh, at the Congress of Vienna, declared it was the wish of England to see some independent Power, whether more or less, established in Poland. But now it is too late. There is no hope for Poland, as there is none for Hungary. The treaty of Paris has therefore established but little. There are loopholes enough in it to drive armies through. The Black Sea is neutralized, but it

can become in a year's time active enough for all political disturbances.

Freedom of religion and commerce is guaranteed, but the contracting Powers—Greek, Papist and Protestant—have yet a joint interest, and much to say as to the details. The Principalities, about half liberated, are to have governments and a modified independence, but their constitutions are to be framed at Paris.

In short, we do not wonder that the leading British newspapers are not in a very happy state of mind at present. England has expended blood and treasure, and gained nothing. We really do not perceive one material advantage she has won by all her exertions.

The status quo ante bellum is but a poor consolation for the extraordinary sacrifices made in the Crimea, while Russia, like a patient who has been bled for fullness of habit, is in as good health as ever—better than even the "sick man" whose case the Allies took in hand, and which they now consider cured. We have not time to-day to discuss the Tenth article of the treaty, closing the Dardanelles and Bosphorus by a re-affirming of the convention of July 13, 1841. It has its history, and a curious one it is.

CHINESE SETTLEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.—Our last letter from San Francisco, published elsewhere, describes the opening of the temple of Buddha, in that city, by the Chinese residents. They imported a statue and other paraphernalia from China, and inaugurated their worship with the orthodox ceremonies.

The policy of this country requires liberty of conscience to be a cardinal point in the legislation of every member of the confederation. The constitution secures to every citizen the right to worship his God in his own way. Therefore it would be idle and impolitic to talk of interfering openly and legally to suppress the practice of the Buddhist faith in California. At the same time it is not to be disguised that the establishment of this new religion in the rising city of San Francisco is a phenomenon grave in all and alarming in some aspects.

No man, except a professional teacher of Christianity, will waste time, at the present day, in discussing the respective merits of rival systems of religion. It suffices the secular press to know that each system has its adherents, who cling to it from generation to generation; who rarely—not once in three or four centuries, and then under very peculiar circumstances—renounce it; and whose attachment to their sectarian principles is pretty certain to increase in intensity in proportion to the violence of efforts to combat them. It is also within the knowledge of lay observers that, independently of the abstract merits of rival creeds, their professors are likely to entertain a bitterness of feeling toward each other which grows in proportion to their proximity, and which is liable to engender chronic hatreds often inconsistent with public progress or social order. For an illustration of these principles, we may point to Ireland, where the Scotch Protestants of the North and the Celts of the South have done nothing but cut each other's throats for a couple of centuries, and made their country proverbial for disorder, bloodshed, anarchy and backwardness.

The inference from history, as written thus far, is that tolerance ought to be the rule of law; but that every rational and legitimate effort ought to be made by States to prevent rival creeds growing up beside one another. Not perhaps that the principle should be carried as far as it was in the old Bay State, where non-conformity to the Puritan church involved exile or still harsher penalties; but merely that no encouragement should be held out to men of one creed to settle side by side with men of another, but rather that persuasion and moderate inducements should be held out to each step in its career be forced into conflict and collision with its rivals. Where the professors of the rival creeds are men of different race, the principle becomes doubly imperative. Prejudice of race combined with religious animosity will keep nations divided for centuries.

If these principles be applied to the case of the Chinese in California, the establishment of the Buddhist faith at San Francisco will at once be seen to be a matter of regret. It is not likely that the Chinese will ever prefer Christianity to Buddhism. It is certain that any attempt